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**REMARKS****General**

By the above amendment, applicant has amended the specification and rewritten the claims to define the invention more particularly and distinctively so as to overcome the rejections and define the invention patentably over the prior art.

**Specification**

The specification was objected to in the Office Action of April 24, 2007, because it introduced new subject matter by including references to US patents 6,803,930 and 6,750,886. The new matter has been canceled.

The abstract of the disclosure was objected to because it contained legal phraseology and a typographical error. The abstract has been rephrased and the typing error has been corrected.

**Effective filing date**

The Office Action of April 24, 2007, informs that "there is no evidence on record showing that the applicant is claiming this July 13, 2000 effective filing date." (p. 3). Applicant concludes that the USPTO Disclosure Document Program disclosure #476843, entitled "Transient visual clues for scrolling" is not available to Examiner. The reasons are not known to Applicant.

**Claim objections**

Claim 3 is objected to because of a typographic error. The error has been corrected.

**Claim rejections under § 112**

Claim 17 has been objected to because the phrase "the third predetermined amount of time" lacked clear antecedent basis. The phrase in question has been deleted.

Claim 20 is rejected as being incomplete, because of a gap between the necessary structural connections. The claim has been re-written.

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**A reply to "Response to Arguments" (p. 6 of the Office Action of April 24, 2007)**

Applicants' arguments in Amendment F of 18 January 2007 were not found persuasive by Examiner. According to Examiner:

*In response to the argument that Simonson does not teach the first portion of information is displayed in the window a predetermined amount of time before scrolling, the limitation is disclosed by Simonson in 11:23-30, wherein the display state must remain unchanged for a certain length of time before any content differentiating indication would be displayed. I.e., if the page were displayed less than a length of time before being scrolled then the indication would not be displayed.*

*On page 15 of the response the applicant provides an analysis of the claimed invention vs. Simonson. However there is no justification why Simonson disclosure must be analyzed in this specific scenario which is not required by the claims as recited. The claim requires that the visual clue be displayed if the first portion P0 is displayed more than a predetermined amount of time, in this case is 1 sec, before scrolling to P1. This condition is met by Simonson as set forth above, i.e., when each of the page being displayed for more than 1 sec. (Office Action of April 24, 2007, pages 6-7, original highlights)*

Applicant respectfully disagrees with this objection. The meaning of the expression "before scrolling" in which it is used in Examiner's objection above is different from the meaning in which it is used in the context of applicant's invention. A clarification of this difference, made by Applicant below (and through amending claims of the present invention) shows that the present invention is substantially different from Simonson.

Both the present invention and Simonson disclose a relationship between displaying of distinguishing clues and the time during which a content is displayed in a window. But according to the current invention the clues are displayed in the current view if a

content is displayed for at least a certain amount of time in the PREVIOUS view (before scrolling from the previous view to the current view). According to Simonson, however, the clues are displayed in the current view if a content is displayed for at least a certain amount of time in the same CURRENT view (before scrolling from the current view to a next view).

The difference can be summarized as follows:

**Table 1. TVC vs. Simonson**

	<b>TVC (applicant)</b>	<b>Simonson</b>
Distinguishing visual clues are displayed in the current view <i>if</i> information is displayed for a certain amount of time in...	...the PREVIOUS view	...the same, CURRENT view
For visual clues to be displayed, information should be presented for a certain amount of time before scrolling to...	...the CURRENT view	...the NEXT view

Below, in section "Claim rejection under § 102", Applicant further clarifies and develops his arguments to address the objection in the last Office Action. The further developed arguments show that applicant's invention is substantially different from Simonson.

**Claim rejection under § 102**

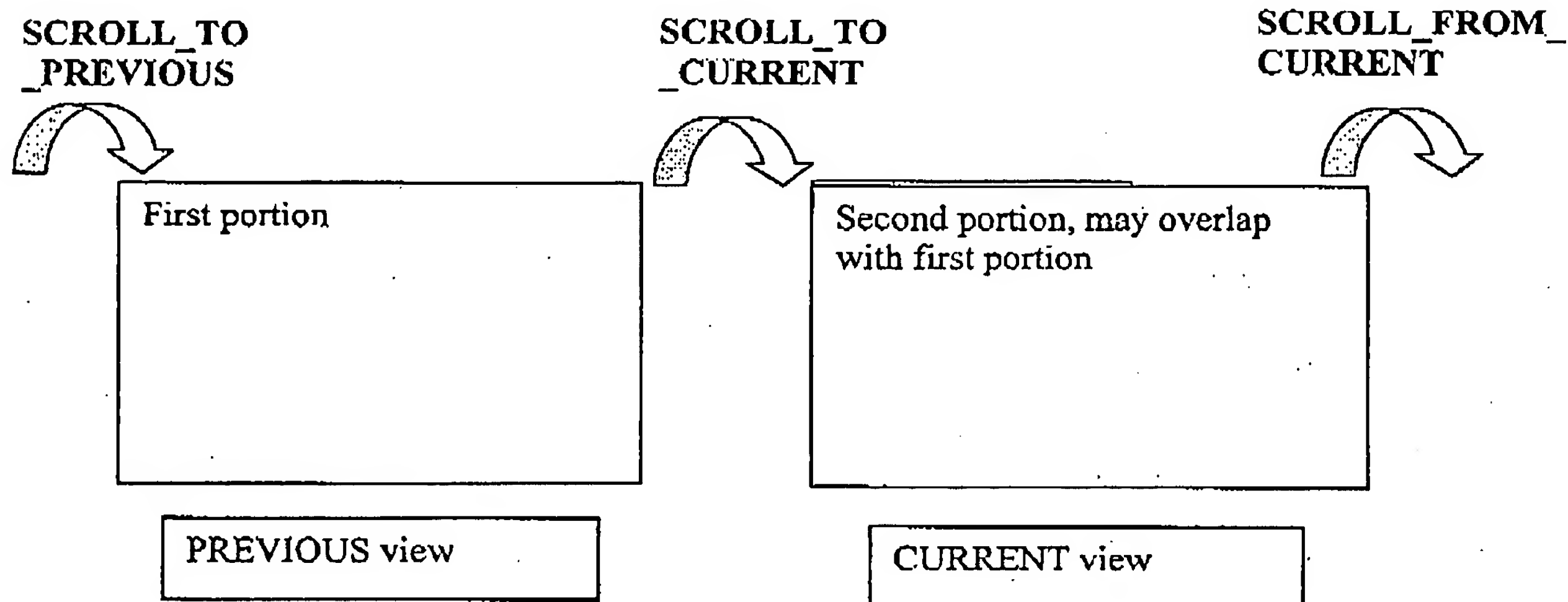
The Office Action of April 24, 2007, rejected claims 3, 5, 6, 14-18, 20, 24, 26-28 as being anticipated by US patent 6,308,930 (Simonson). Applicant has rewritten most of the claims and provides further elaborated arguments to define patentability over this reference. Applicant requests reconsideration of this rejection, as now applicable to revised claims, for the following reasons.

The Office Action of April 24, 2007, rejects claims 3, 20, 27 as anticipated by Simonson. In particular, it is said that "*The visual clues will not be displayed in non-adjacent scrolling, i.e., the first portion of the window information has not been displayed in the window before scrolling for more than a predetermined amount of time (9:3-13, 11:23-30).*" (OA, p. 5, lines 7-10).

Applicant respectfully disagrees. In particular, applicant's invention unambiguously teaches that visual clues will not be displayed even in case of ADJACENT scrolling (and, e.g, there is an overlap between a pre-scroll and post-scroll views) if the first portion, displayed before scrolling to the current view, is displayed for less than certain time. In no way does Simonson anticipate this novel and useful feature. The arguments are as follows.

For a comprehensive comparison between the present invention and Simonson, let us define the following objects (see Figure 1):

- (a) two consecutive views in a scrolling sequence: a view displaying a *first* portion of a document (thereafter, the PREVIOUS view) and a view displaying a *second* portion of a document (therefore, the CURRENT view), the second portion may partly overlap with the first portion; and
- (b) three scrolling events: SCROLL\_TO\_PREVIOUS, SCROLL\_TO\_CURRENT, and SCROLL\_FROM\_CURRENT



**Figure 1.** A sequence of two views

Now let us consider independent claim 3. The claim specifically refers to one particular scrolling: **SCROLL\_TO\_CURRENT** (from the **PREVIOUS** view displaying the first portion to the **CURRENT** view displaying the second portion). It does **not** refer to other scrollings (i.e., **SCROLL\_TO PREVIOUS** or **SCROLL\_FROM\_CURRENT**). The claim has been amended to make the specific reference to scrolling **from the first portion to the second portion** even more unambiguous. The amended claim reads as follows:

**3. A method of displaying information in a window on a computer system including a display, said window displaying only part of its related information, the method comprising:**

*providing a window for displaying information; further comprising the step of providing means for scrolling the window; and*

*displaying in the window a first portion of its related information; and*

*scrolling the window to a second portion of its related information, further comprising the step of*

*causing visual clues, visually distinguishing information that overlaps from said first portion and new information that does not overlap from said first portion, to be displayed in the window after scrolling from said first portion to said second portion; and*

*disabling the distinguishing visual clues after a first predetermined amount of time;*

*wherein the distinguishing visual clues are displayed in the window after scrolling from said first portion to said second portion if and only if the first portion of window's related information is displayed in the window before scrolling from said first portion to said second portion for more than a second predetermined amount of time.*

According to claim 3, the time during which the first portion is displayed in the PREVIOUS view, before SCROLL\_TO\_CURRENT, affects displaying visual clues in the CURRENT view, after SCROLL\_TO CURRENT. Therefore, two events: -- (a) displaying information for a certain time (T) and (b) displaying visual clues depending on time T -- are *separated by a scrolling event*, according to the present invention.

In this respect the present invention is opposite to Simonson.

Simonson, who is concerned that *"persistent background tinting of the previously displayed content may be distracting when the user is scrolling quickly through the content"* (11:23-26), suggests a solution. He suggests that *"the application can include a delay before adding the visual indicator -- the display state must remain unchanged for a certain length of time before any content differentiating indications would be displayed"*.

It is obvious that Simonson teaches presenting information for a certain time and then presenting visual clues in the **same** view. As opposed to the current invention, two events: -- (a) displaying information for a certain time (T) and (b) displaying visual clues depending on time T -- are NOT separated by a scrolling event.

Such an interpretation is clearly implied by Simonson's notion of "delay". "Introducing a delay" implies scrolling to a new view, and, instead of presenting visual



clues right away, waiting for a certain amount of time, and -- if the display state does not change (and in particular the window does not scroll to yet another view), -- displaying the visual clues. Displaying visual clues after a delay cannot be interpreted as scrolling to a different view during the delay and *then* presenting the *delayed* visual clues. Distinguishing clues from one (pre-scroll) window displayed in another (post-scroll) window would not be helpful at all.

In addition, no indication whatsoever is given by Simonson that an unchanged display state can, according to his invention, in any way affect adding visual indicators **after scrolling from the current view to the next view**. He does not disclose anything about a potential relationship between an unchanged display state and added visual indicators in case these two were separated by a scrolling event.

Therefore, the only logically possible interpretation of Simonson's suggestion is that Simonson teaches a delay -- during which the display state should remain unchanged -- between scrolling to the current view and displaying visual indicators in the same view.

Let us sum up the above arguments. It can be concluded that even though the present invention and Simonson both teach displaying distinguishing visual clues depending on displaying certain content for at least a certain amount of time, the inventions are substantially different, both structurally and functionally. In particular, they are opposite regarding whether or not the two events -- (a) displaying a content for a certain amount of time and (b) displaying distinguishing clues -- are separated by scrolling.

The present invention teaches that displaying visual clues in the CURRENT view (see Figure 1 above) requires that "old" information, displayed in the PREVIOUS view, before SCROLL\_TO\_CURRENT, is displayed for at least a certain amount of time.

Simonson teaches that displaying visual clues in the CURRENT view requires that the display state of the same CURRENT view remains unchanged for at least a certain amount of time, before SCROLL\_FROM\_CURRENT.

The two inventions also serve different purposes. The purpose of the present invention is to avoid an unjustified use of differentiating clues when the whole content

of an after-scroll view is new to the user, even though there is an overlap from the previous view (i.e., the pre- and post-scroll views are *adjacent*). Simonson does not provide any help in dealing with this problem. On the other hand, Simonson better helps avoid user distraction during quick scrolling sequences.

Therefore, the present invention and Simonson address *different problems and propose different solutions*. The novel feature of claim 3 – that the time of presenting “old” information *before scrolling to the current view* affects displaying distinguishing visual clues *after scrolling to the current view* -- is unobvious and patentable over Simonson.

The above arguments regarding claim 3 are also applicable to claims 20 and 27.

It should be noted that in non-adjacent scrolling (e.g., Simonson, 9:3-13) there is no overlap between successive views, and no clues can be displayed according to the present invention.

The feature provided by the present invention is not only novel, unobvious, and useful, it is also significant. The usefulness of pre- and post-scrolling overlap, typical of current computer systems, critically depends on that novel feature. What if the user makes a mistake and skips a part of document when issuing a sequence of scroll commands? The present invention helps the user see that there is a problem: by displaying no differentiating clues it indicates that a part of the document could be unintentionally skipped. Some other related art, apparently including Simonson, displays differentiating clues even when the user does make the above mistake, which somewhat undermines the whole idea of distinguishing clues.

### **A response to claim rejections of dependent claims**

In the sections above applicant provides responses to claim rejections of independent claims 3 and 20, as well as claim 27. The present section provides detailed responses to claim rejections of other dependent claims (OA of April 24, 2007, pages 5-6). Before proceeding to detailed responses, applicant submits that revised dependent claims incorporate all the subject matter of claims 3, and 20, and



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add additional subject matter, which makes them a fortiori and independently patentable over Simonson.

- a. **As for claims 3, 20, 27 (p. 4-5).** Applicant provided arguments against rejecting these claims in the previous section.
- b. **As for claims 5-6 (p. 5).** Applicant submits that dependent claims 5 and 6 incorporate all the subject matter of claim 3 and add additional subject matter, which makes them patentable over prior art.
- c. **As for claim 14 (p. 5).** Simonson does not teach an effective area that can be defined as an area *within* a window (cf. 9:35-41). Therefore, claim 14 that incorporates all the subject matter of claim 3 and adds additional subject matter, is novel and patentable over prior art.
- d. **As for claims 15 (p. 5).** Applicant submits that dependent claim 15 incorporates all the subject matter of claims 3, and 14 and adds additional subject matter, which makes it patentable over prior art. In particular, window navigation methods, techniques, and widgets, described by Simonson (2:42-3:42) do not teach using a screen pointer to set coordinates of an effective area within a window.
- e. **As for claim 16 (p. 5).** Applicant submits that dependent claim 16 incorporates all the subject matter of claims 3, and 14 and adds additional subject matter, which makes it patentable over prior art. In particular, the type of artifact described by Simonson (8:15-32) does not teach using a screen control to set coordinates of an effective area within a window.

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**f. As for claims 17, 26 (p. 5).** Applicant submits that dependent claims 17 and 26 incorporate all the subject matter of claims 3 and 20 and add additional subject matter, which makes them patentable over prior art.

**g. As for claim 18 (p. 6).** Applicant submits that dependent claim 18 incorporates all the subject matter of claim 3 and adds additional subject matter, which makes it patentable over prior art.

**h. As for claim 24 (p. 6).** Applicant submits that dependent claim 24 incorporates all the subject matter of claim 20 and adds additional subject matter, which makes it patentable over prior art.

**i. As for claim 28 (p. 6).** The claim refers to a special case of adjacent scrolling (as opposed to scrolling described in Simonson 9:3-13), which has not been specifically mentioned in prior art known to applicant. Also, it incorporates all the subject matter of claim 3 and adds additional subject matter, which makes it patentable over prior art.

### **Conclusion**

For all of the above reasons, applicant submits that the specification and claims are now in proper form, and that the claims all define patentably over the prior art. Therefore he submits that this application is now in condition for allowance, which action he respectfully solicits.

### **Conditional request for constructive assistance**

Applicant has amended the specification and claims of this application so that they are proper, definite, and define novel structure which is also unobvious. If, for any reason, this application is not believed to be in full condition for allowance, applicant

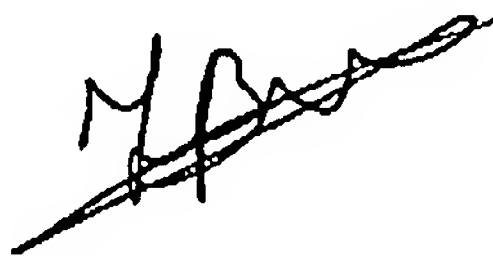
Kaptelinin

Amendment G

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respectfully requests the constructive assistance and suggestions of the Examiner pursuant to MPEP § 706.03(d) and § 707.07(j) in order that the undersigned can place this application in allowable condition as soon as possible and without the need for further proceedings.

Very respectfully,



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Date: July 7, 2007

Inventor's signature: 